AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PUTNAM-AUSTRALIA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Speed THE MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Six Degrees

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-LADY OF LYONS AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Drap as a Post compute Economy. Evening-Old Folks at Home.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopian JOOD'S MINSTREES, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

ECUS, 37 Bowery-Equestrian Entertainments.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama CF HELLER'S SOURCE'S MYSTERIEUSES, 539 Groadway.

REGEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway-BOPE CHAPEL, Broadway. - GRAND CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN HALL -GRAND CONCERT.

New York, Tuesday, February 22, 1853.

## Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The Cunard steamship Niagara will leave this port at neen to morrow, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements, for any edition of the New York Herald, will be received at the following places in Europe:-

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street. LONDON-Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street PARIS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse, B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock, A. M. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

Three great commercial facts appear in our column to-day. Three important movements have been made to bring the shores of the Pacific within a shor space of time with those of the Atlantic :-

First. The new route to San Francisco, through Mexico,

dssioners to arrange with our government for the

has enabled us to place news in eighteen days from Cali fornia before our readers. Second. The Mexican government has granted the Tehuantepec route to Col. A. G. Sloo, and has appointed

poutrality and protection of the isthmus. Third. The Pacific, from Liverpool, has brought intelligence of the organization of a company, with a capital stock of \$75,000,000, for an interoceanic canal across the thmus of Darien.

The first is a fixed fact. We publish California news to the 2d inst. in the New York HERALD O this morning. That is enough for the present. A slice of four or five days from Time is considerable in this age of steam, caloric, and electricity. The other two facts are good as far as they go. To accomplish them much is yet to be done. Our old troubles with Mexico, relative to Tehuantepec, are to be settled, and the interoceanic canal is to be made. Meanwhile, the Pacific Railroad may be placed under contract. But the movements are important and in keeping with the age. Onward!
The geographical position of Mexico and Central

America, and the interoceanic communications they possess, must cause that wonderful section of the globe to be regarded as the neutral territory of the

The Pacific arrived yesterday morning, with four

days later news from Europe. The intelligence, however, is of a very unimportant nature. The con nance of the Montenegrine war is the only event which was engaging the serious attention of policians. Austria and Russia were concentrating a corps of observation, and things in that quarter were soon likely to take a turn for the better. Italian and German affairs are still very dull, and even in France itself politics possess but little interest. The Emperor and Empress are enjoying domesticity in the country, and only occasionally making a public appearance. In England, the government were busy preparing for parliament, and amongst the asures which they are to bring forward, it is reported that a bill for extending the elective franchise will be the most prominent. In another page our readers will find the details of the news.

The despatch containing the California news, though very brief, will be found quite interesting. Not the least important item is the announcement that the steamer Tennessee was on her way to Panama, with nearly two millions and a half in gold dust on board. The San Francisco markets had been nnfavorably affected by the arrival of a large number of vessels from the Atlantic States. The price of Chili four had receded to \$23 a \$24 per barrel, and other articles had declined in proportion. We shall probably receive more ample details of the news by the Albatros some time to-day, as the despatch from the messenger has probably reached the company by

this time. By a letter from Acapulco, which we elsewhere publish, it will be perceived that several fatal cases of yellow fever occurred on board the Tennessee, during her recent trip from Panama to San Francisco, Among others who died we perceive the name of Capt. George C. Westcott, of the second regiment of United States Infantry. Capt. W. was a son of Hon. J. D. Westcott, late Secretary of State of New Jersey, and brother of ex-Senator Westcott of Florida. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was promoted for his gallant conduct in the latter campaign.

As we intimated would very likely be the case, Gen. Pierce yesterday afternoon, to the great surprise and chagrin of the office seekers, who were confronting him at every turn, suddenly left Philadelphia and proceeded in the express train to Washington. Fortunately his person was unknown to nearly every one along the route, and this circumstance enabled him to successfully run the gauntlet through the swarms of anxious expectants. By-the-way, our correspondents still keep us advised of all the cabinet rumors afloat. One of them, with a great deal of earnestness, states that several gentlemen who have hitherto been repeatedly named, are pretty sure of being called to the different departments.

The United States Senate literally wasted the whole of yesterday-in the first place, by a rambling discussion as to what measure should be taken up. and, secondly, by endeavoring to amend the Pacific Railroad bill so as to suit, in every particular, the peculiar views of different members. The amendment of Gen. Shields, to prevent the expenditure of any of the money appropriated for the road within the States, was rejected, and another, by Mr. Weller, was substituted, declaring that the sum provided shall be expended exclusively in the construction of the road within the territory of the United Statesotherwise the bill remains in about the same shape that it did at the adjournment on Saturday evening. Had its friends pressed it to a vote it would have undoubtedly passed in time for the House to act upon it; but now it is feared that it is too late, and the people will have to wait till the next session before anything can be done towards giving them a speedy line of communication with the Pacific. The new route to California, through Mexico, may tend to keep them quiet for a while, but it will hardly be sufficient to meet all their wants; they must have a railroad through the heart of their own country. Bosides, there is and will continue, more than business enough for all the routes of transit that are or can be opened within the next ten

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was sesterday assed by the Howe. O e of the most im-

portant features of this measure is that which provides for a minister to the Central American republics. Our already great and rapidly increasing intercourse with those governments, combined with the apparent movements of certain foreign powers to gain a feeting therein, renders a mission of this kind extremely necessary; and in selecting a representative, the President will doubtless procure one who is not only conversant with every portion of that country, but will also take especial pains to look out for the interests of his own. The American people should have a working, not a dinner eating, minister in that quarter. Appropriations were made for the custom houses at New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati. Twenty-five thousand dollars were granted for new furniture for the White House; but the appropriation for repairing the mansion was cut down to

nearly six thousand dollars.

After an ineffectual attempt to get up the bill for the re-organization of the navy, the House went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill-did nothing-rose-spent the afternoon on private bills-

passed two, and adjourned. The New York Legislature was not in session yes terday, both bodies having adjourned from Saturday till to-morrow, in order to allow the members to proceed to Troy, to-day, and partake of the hospitalities of that place, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington. It is hoped that the short respite from their arduous legislative labors will have the effect of recuperating their energies, and cause them to return to business with renewed courage and strength.

The foreign news received by the steamer Pacific produced no effect upon our cotton market, while it favorably influenced the price of breadstuffs. State flour advanced 12c. a 18c. per barrel, from the lowest point of last week. Corn and wheat were more saleable at the full prices of Saturday.

The case for the prosecution, in the Doty perjury trial, closed vesterday. The evidence was confined to that of Miss Clifton's medical attendant.

The proceedings against the grantees of the Broad way Railway were commenced yesterday morning in the Supreme Court, before Judges Edwards, Morris and Strong. Mr. Van Buren spoke for the entire day in behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Field will com mence his argument to-morrow, on the part of the defendants.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, delivered a lecture at the Institute last evening, taking for his subject, "Home Thoughts for the Married and Single." The lecture was very well attended, particularly by the fair ladies of the sister city; and, although nearly every one of the unmarried, married and remarried present. had some home thoughts of their own upon the subject of connubial bliss, either in the prospective or actual enjoyment, the remarks of the reverend gentleman were listened to with much attention. The proceeds were appropriated to the fencing in of a burial lot in Cypress Hill Cemetery, recently purchased by the members of the Order of United American Mechanics.

## Astonishing Short Trip from California -Opening of the New Route to the Pacific.

We present to our readers this morning, under the telegraphic head, news from California to the 2d inst. This came by the way of New Orleans, through Mexico, over what is generally known here as the Ramsey route. On the 9th of last month, the steamer Albatros left this port for Vera Cruz, on the experimental trip connected with this new enterprise, having on board Mr. Farnum with instructions to carry a mail by and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco for California. He was also instructed to wait at Acapulco until a steamer, leaving San Francisco at the beginning of this month, should reach Acapulco, on her way to Panama. Having received her news, he was next ordered to retrace his steps to Vera Cruz. Upon arriving at Puebla he was to notify the captain of the Albatros, by telegraph, of his coming, so as to be ready to leave for New Orleans immediately on his arrival

Col. Ramsey had furnished Mr. Faraum with etters to the authorities at Vera Cruz, to the governors of the States of Puebla and Querrero. and to the alcaldes along the route, all of whom are known to him, and deeply interested in the success of this new enterprise. From these the messenger must have received all the assistance which was anticipated by the company here. The instructions were precise, minute, and could not fail to be crowned with success if carefully followed. It was anticipated that the time from Acapulco to Vera Cruz would be about five days, as there would be always some delay in the towns where the alcaldes were to furnish horses, and as the stage from Puebla to Vera Cruz does not travel at night thus losing nearly twenty-four hours in the two days between these cities. From these facts, it would seem that, when the line is properly organized, the time between Acapulco and Vera Cruz can easily be made with the mails in less than four days.

We are thus particular in these details, as the important contract made within the last few days by Col. Ramsey with the United States government for the transportation of mails across this route, is fresh in the minds of our readers, and as many had predicted the utter Impossibility to cross Mexico in less than two weeks.

By the terms of this contract the mails are to be carried in sixteen days from New Orleans to San Francisco, touching at San Diego and Monterey. The time allowed by the department between New Orleans and Vera Cruz is three days, touching at Tampico; from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, five days; and from Acapulco to San Francisco, eight days. The steamers on both oceans are now ready for this service. and the land part of the line is in a great state of forwardness. The Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company, of this city, has been incorporated expressly to carry out this novel enterprise, with sufficient capital to provide for all contingencies. The Australia Steamship Company, of this city, formed recently, have formally proposed to run their steamers from Sydney to Acapulco, as that is the nearest North American port. It is a singular fact that Acapulco, although lying far north of Panama, is much nigher to Australia, which is situated outh of the counter.

Here, then, we have, at the same time, before as a practical demonstration that a new and much shorter route to California and to Australia has been opened to the American public. Acapulco is known to be the best port on the Pacific ocean. In the last century, and preceding. it was the only one used by the Spaniards in their commerce with the Indias. It is now again likely to become once more a place of much importance for our intercourse with Australia, Asia, and California. Time and distance are fast becoming annihilated by the enterprise of the age. We thought it wonderful when the mails were brought from San Francisco in a few hours less than twenty-four days. the shortest trip on record. Here we have a mail in eighteen days, and in a few months more we will have news in sixteen days.

Among the various novelties connected with this subject, we must place on record the singular fact, that the government at Washington, in this matter has come up to the just expectations of the public, and for once has anticipated the wishes of the whole nation, in making a

contract for the transportation of the mails in advance of every other route.

Mr. Hubbard, the able Postmaster General can now make a most graceful bow to the nation, and his exit from office, with this crowning act of his short but enterprising administration of the department.

## The Art Union-The Full Opinion of the Court

of Appeals at Last. We publish to-day the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Ten Governors of the Almshouse against the managers of the American Art Union, for the recovery of a penalty of three hundred dollars, being three times the value of a picture distributed by lot by the defendants. Some months ago we published such an abstract of this opinion as we could obtain, but were not certain of the precise terms of the judgment. We repeatedly applied for a copy, but we have only now obtained it. It will be seen that the Court of Appeals unreservedly and unqualifiedly affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court, which decided that the distribution of the pictures, by lot or chance, is a lottery within the meaning of the constitution and the laws of this State. The effect of this decision is not only to recover three hundred dollars from the defendants for the disposal of the picture named, but involves the recovery of three times the value of all the pictures they have disposed of in the same manner. What a tremendous sum that will amount to! How will the coffers of the Almshouse swell with the proceeds! It will not require any assistance from the city government for years; and the unfortunate tax payers have the prospect of enjoying a partial relief from the oppressive burthens which are bowing them down to the earth.

This opinion settles the question forever whether a lottery is a lottery or is not a lottery. It settles it in the affirmative; and the highest tribunal of the State, determines that the distribution of the pictures of the Art Union, by wheels of fortune, is a lottery and illegal; that it is also immoral, as tending to deprave and corrupt the community by gambling operations, to guard against which was the very object of the prohibitory clause in the constitution. It also establishes another fact: and that is, that the New York HERALD was right from beginning to end. Mr. Bennett was right when, in December, 1851, he declared that the charter of the Art Union was unconstitutional, and the practices of its managers illegal and immoral, and their disposal of the moneys of the subscribers a wasteful misapplication of the funds of the institution. An indictment was levelled at us for this: but that indictment was quashed by Recorder Tillou, who showed his sound legal knowledge, and was the first judicial authority to sustain our views, while such men as Judge Jones, Judge Edwards, Judge Daly. Judge Duer, and Charles O'Conor, pronounced a contrary opinion. We were right when, as the representative of one of the subscribers, we sought by injunction, to restrain the disposal of the property till the courts of law determined what ought to be done with it. though Judge Duer refused the injunction. The District Attorney knew we were right, for, after we had moved in the matter, he headed us off by suits against the Art Union in the name of the people and the Almshouse Governors; but, strange enough, he forgot to apply for an injunction, and allowed the managers to sell the property by auction, and to retain the proceeds, which is just as illegal as the distri-

bution by lottery. The course pursued by Mr. Chatfield, the Attorney General of the State, is still more remarkable. Our lawyer-Mr. Galbraith-addressed him a letter, dated, January 25, 1852. calling his attention to the violation of the law by the managers of the Art Union. and citing the sections of the constitution and of the laws violated; but the Attorney General took no notice of the application, nor instituted any proceeding to maintain the laws against the infraction of the rich, though he is here now in persingle man. He was, then, either ignorant of the law, or, knowing it, was unwilling to do his duty. In either case, we should say that he is unfit for the post he occupies.

The section on which the Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court is as follows :-

SECT. 22. No person shall set up or propose any money, goods, chattels, or things in action, to be raffled for, or to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who shall have paid or contracted to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of ebtaining any such money, goods, or things in action. Any person offending against this provision shall forfeit three times the sum of money or value of the articles so set up, together with the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by and in the name of the organizers of the poor of the town where one offence was committed.

The defence set up was, that the act changing the name of the institution from the Apollo Association to that of the American Art Union, had repealed this law against lotteries. But the Court declares that even if that were the meaning of the act, it would be inoperative, for the constitution prohibits all lotteries, and the Legislature has no power to relax or modify any law, so as to give them toleration, in any shape or form. Yet, Judge Duer was clear that the constitutional prohibition did not apply in the case of the Art Union.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, though so long delayed, was worth waiting for. It comprises both a clear and lucid exposition of the laws against lotteries, and at the same time a history of these gambling speculations. We refer the reader to it in another part of the paper, and and we particularly commend it to the attention of the managers of the Art Union. How much better for them to have taken our admonition than to persevere in error till they now find them selves in a very serious predicament. The question of their liability for heavy penalties has been disposed of; but there are other questions still behind, one of which is: "How is the property to be disposed of?" And another: "Does the section quoted in this article exhaust all pains and penalties on the subject ?" These are questions we may discuss at another time. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Young America versus Old Fogyism .- For the amusement and edification of our political readers, we publish to-day a terrible attack and recrimination, in which a Savannah paper stands on the aggressive, and George Sanders, editor of the Democratic Review, on the defensive side. As the antagonists represent the two branches of the democratic party, Sanders being for the nonce the champion of Young America, and the other of old fogyism, the strife is highly amusing and interesting, and will doubtless, create much excitement among the politicians. If peace is not soon declared between these belligerent sections of the party we fear they will eventually be found in the same position as the celebrated Kilkenny cats. Will none of the distinguished men of the party interfere to restore amity, and prevent this terrible catastrophe?

TERRIBLE WAR AMONG THE WOMEN-LADIES. TO THE RESCUE!-The war of the roses seems about to be revived, in an improved shape, on this continent, and already the horizon seems dark with the mighty events with which it is surcharged. The tug of war which is said to come when Greek meets Greek, is a petty wrestling match when contrasted with the onslaught of little women. What may we not, therefore, expect when Mrs. Swisshelm puts on her casque and takes her pen in hand to annihilate Mrs.

All the world has read the spirited retort

which the last mentioned lady made to the impertinent missive sent to the women of America by a coterie of petticoated aristocrats from Stafford House. But no one was prepared for the terrible battery which Mrs. Swisshelm has opened upon the devoted little champion of her countrywomen. Mrs. Tyler is known to be the wife of an ex-President of the United States: but her exasperated antagonist, though somewhat of a celebrity in her own neighborhood. may not be so universally known. We may therefore inform the world that Jane Grev Swisshelm, as she signs her pronunciamento, is the principal editor of the Pittsburg Saturday Visiter, of which her husband is the sub-editor; and that she stands in the vanguard of the noble army of martyrs on whose banner is inscribed " Women's rights and pantaloons." Six months ago she announced that she had resigned the chair editorial, and taken to the nursing chair; but we suppose that, tired of such unworthy occupation, she has again entered the arena. To sum up their relative positions, Mrs. Swisshelm may be regarded as the champion and representative of the strongminded women of America, as Mrs. Tyler is of those ladies who don't trouble themselves about the women's magna charta. This being the condition of the combatants, the challenge has been sounded by the Amazonian party, and we only wait now to see whether the other side will show fight. The cartel consists of a five column communication. published in Mrs. Swisshelm's paper, and directed to the Duchess of Sutherland, as the judge of the tourney. This pronunciamento abounds in phrases and polysyllables calculated to annihilate poor Mrs. Tyler, whom it denounces as the " little lady would-be-representative-of-the-women-of-America," who snarls with "Prince-Charles-spaniel pugnacity." Her letter is utterly repudiated, as the "small reply of a little lady"-one of those "whose souls are made on too small a pattern." Even her luckless spouse comes in for a share of the abuse, and is described as " a man whom a most afflictive dispensation of Providence once placed in our Presidential

Now is the time for action. Jacta est alea! War is declared, and the women of America must enroll themselves under the banners of either of the great leaders. It is not a mere Marc Antony and Octavius contest for the mastery of the world. To the rescue, ladies! Remember, America expects every woman to do her duty!

AN AMERICAN EX-PRESIDENT GOING TO EC-ROPE.—We understand that the Hon. Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, is about to make a tour through Europe, in company with his son Martin Van Buren, Jr., for the benefit of whose health, it is said, the journey is undertaken. This is the first time, we believe, that any person who had held the distinguished position of President of the American Union, has ever visited Europe, and the event is, therefore, singular and worthy of remark. It would not, we suppose, be hazarding too much to predict that the gentlemen will create quite a furore and excitement in the countries they may visit. Such a sight Europe has never seen before, and the spectacle will consequently excite not a little attention there.

Besides, Mr. Van Buren is not merely an ex-President. He may be regarded as an ex-King, and therefore, having a claim on royal commonly hailed as Martin the First. During his presidency, his son-the then Dauphin of America-was fêted at the Court of Saint James, where he had the honor of having Queen Victoria's hand at one of the royal balls, and in commemoration of this event, as well as by hereditary right, the young Van Buren was dubbed "Prince John." a title which has since clung to him.

As Mr. Van Buren is, therefore, in some degree the legitimate representative of the ancien régime of America, he will receive great attention in the courts of Europe. The royal matron of St. James will doubtless not have forgotten the impression made on her by Prince John, and will take pleasure in honoring his father. Wherever he goes, we expect he will be fêted as a distinguished guest.

Mr. Edwin Forrest at the Broadway Theatre. As often as Mr. Forrest has been greeted with that en-thusiasm, such as he alone elicits, we have never witnessed a more heartfelt, unanimous, and prolonged applause than that with which he was saluted on pearance last evening at the Broadway theatre. The use was literally "crammed," every seat in the dress circle was taken before ten o'clock on Monday merning and the rush was so great on the opening of the doors that the parquette was filled long before the rising of the curtain. Damon was the favorite part chosen by Mr. Forrest for this occasion. To criticise his performance of that character, would now be superfluous-he has made it his own, and is looked upon, and justly so, as the only Damon of the American stage. On his entrance he was received with immense applause—cheer upon cheer followed from all parts of the house, to which Mr. For rest gracefully bowed his acknowledgments, and at length was permitted to proceed. He sustained the character with his wonted force and genuin at length was permitted to proceed. He sustained the character with his wonted force and genuin dramatic ability. Popular as the play of "Damon and Pythias" is, powerfully and beautifully as it is written we still could not help feeling that it was not Banim, thauther, that the audience came to hear, but it was forrest they came to see. Yet they were not unmindful of the efficient aid he received in the excellent performance of Madame Ponisi, Mrs. Abbot, Mr. Conway, Mr. Pope, and the other artistes. The house presented a most impressive appearance. Added to the grace and beauty that nature lent by the presence of some of her fairest daughters, the boxes and gallery were festooned with the American flag, in honor of the great American tragedian, which gave a magnificent coup d'ail to the house.

At the conclusion of the drama the applause was voliferous, and the call for Forrest was such as could not be denied by him. The American tragedian then came forward and said —

Ladles and Gentlemen—After the ardusus and difficult part which I have performed to night, I find myself in such a state of exhaustion that I can scarcely address you but I feel that on this occasion I ought at least to say a few words to you. (Applause) To say that I have been gratified by the warm, cordial and enthusiastic reception which you have given me to night, would be to use a phrase which is inchleient. I cannot express my feelings on this occasion—for I am gratified beyond measure; but sill can offer to you in return is my sincere and heartful gratitude, and my assurance that no endeavor on my part shall be wanting to render the performances which is inchleient. I cannot express my belings on this occasion—for I am gratified beyond heature; but introduce the interests of the drama—

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art:

To raise the genius and to mend the hear;

To make mankind in conscious virtue bold.

Live o'er the scene—and be, what they behold."

Leddes and gentlemen, if I have in any way advanced any of these objects, your

Mr. Forcest retired amid great applause. There will be matic performance this evening, the theatre being d to a grand ball in honor of Washington's birth et's engagement is limited to next, as he has made it a sine gue non with the manager that he must be in Washington for the inauguration of General Flores. Marine Affairs.

CAPSIZING OF A SLOOP AND LOSS OF HER CREW .- A slo name unknown, which loaded with railroad iron at the foot of Rutgers street, for Piermont, was struck with a sudden squall on Friday night, opposite Yonkers, and imnediately capsized and sunk, in deep water, carrying down with her the crew, consisting of three persons. The Cap tain, who was at the wheel, was enabled to jump into the boat, towing astern, and cut her adrift. He heard the cries of his drowning crew, but being without oars, could not go to their assistance. The boat eventually d ore, with the Captain nearly frozen to death.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS,-The Ohio and Cherokee, mail steamers, and the Uncle Sam, all left port yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with a large number of passengers. We publish their names in another

LAUNCH .- Mr. George Collver will launch on Thursday next, at ten o'clock, from his yard, foot of Eighth street East river, the steamer Rattler. She is owned by Mr. H. H. Crary, and is intended for harbor towing, under the command of Capt. George Seely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By letters from New York, I find that the ship Courser, of Boston, reported, on her arrival in New York, having spoke, and being in company with the Invincible for several days, between Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. You will please contradict this in your columns, as there was no vessel in sight of the Invincible from Cape of Good Hope to 3 degrees south latitude, longitude 19 degrees west, which position she had the day that the Courser arrived at St. Helena. I remain, very respectfully yours, H. W. JOHNSON, Com. Invincible.

H. W. JOHNSON, Com. Invincible.

COMPLIMENT TO J. W. ROGERS, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE
U. S. M. STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The passengers of this
snip, on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, in September, 1852, appointed a committee to procure a suitable testimornial, to be presented on their behalf to J. W.
Rogers, Chief Engineer. Mr. Rogers has occupied this
position with great credit, and the committee selected
Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. to execute the charge committed
to them. Those gentlemen prepared an elegant tea service of silver, consisting of four pieces, and, on Saturday
last, the committee sent it to Mr. Rogers, with the following letter:—

New York, Feb. 18, 1853.

lowing letter:

New York, Feb. 18, 1853.

J. W. ROGERS, ESQ., CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC:

Dear Sir—The passengers on the steamship Atlantic, upon her passage from Liverpool to New York, in the month of September, 1852, contributed a fund to provide some suitable testimonial of their appreciation of your skill as chief engineer, and your long and successful service in the engineer's department of that vessel, and appointed the undersigned a sommittee to carry their wishes into effect.

pointed the undersigned a committee to carry their wishes into effect.

In the execution of this duty, we have selected a silver tea service, which we have the pleasure to present to you with this communication.

On behalf of our fellow passengers, we beg your acceptance of this evidence of their high appreciation of that assiduity and intelligence which have placed you in the prominent position of Chief Engineer of the Atlantic, and contributed so essentially to the great success of the steamers of the United States Mail Steamship Company from New York to Liverpool.

We trust that this teken may tend to increase the satisfaction with which you contemplate your past successful and honorable discharge of the highly responsible duties confided to you; and with the kindest wishes for your prosperity, we remain, very respectfully, your obd't servants,

Edward Sandford,

Richard H. Winslow,

t servants, Edward Sandford, C. Schwarzwaelder, Dudley Persse, Richard H. Winslow, William W. Gilbert, Benj. H. Tallmadge, Committee.

PART JELIEN'S CONCERT.-It is almost, we are sure, su pererogatory in us to call the attention of the loverst music in this metropolis to the fact that this evening little Paul Julien's farewell concert takes place in Metro politan Hall. When it is recollected that to his own magical performance on the violin will be added the charms of Madame Sontag's voice, and the assistance of the distinguished artists of her troups, we are confident that the concert will congregate one of the largest and the Hall this season. Little Paul is the greatest and most popular favorite of the day, and we hope that on this oc-casion he will receive solid proofs of the fact. He is the nost fascinating child that has ever appeared in public. None know him but to love him.

MADAME SONTAG appears to-morrow night as Norina, in Don Pasquale."

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

MORE ATTACHMENTS AGAINST THE ALDERMEN.
FM. 21.—Thomas E. Davis and Courdand! Palmer us. the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonally of the City of New York.—The court presented quits an unusual spectacle this morning. Nearly all our City Fathers appeared upon the motions for attachment against them for contempt in disobeying the injunction issued by this court.

Messrs. George Wood, James W. Gerard, and Henry Hilton appeared for the plaintiffs, and moved that attachments be issued for the contempt in passing the Broadway Railroad resolution, against all those Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who voted in favor of it.

The following is a copy of the affidavit:—
City and County of New York:—Abraham Moore, Alderman of the First ward of the city of New York, being sworn, saith: That on the 29th day of December last, one of the members of the Board of Aldermen moved the reconsideration of the joint resolution of the Common Council mentioned in the complaint; the same having been returned by the Mayor, with his objections. That thereupon the Fresident of the Board deelared the question to be on re-considering and passing said resolution, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, and ordered the question to be taken by ayes and noes, and directed the Clerk to call the roll; and thereupon the Clerk called the roll of members, and, as the name of this deponent was called, he did, in the performance of his legislative and public duties, as a member of said Board, vote upon said resolution according to his best judgment and sonselence; and that this was the only act done by him, in relation to the said resolution, after the issuing of the said injunction.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of February, 1863.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of February, 1863.

Judge Duer directed each of the Aldermen to be called, to see if they were present. The first Alderman called was Abraham Moore. Mr. Edward Sandford appeared for him, and read his

Mr. Edward Sandford appeared for him, and read his fidavit, stating that he had voted for the resolution, then his name was called, and because he considered it

when his name was called, and because he considered it his duty to vote.

Judge Duer did not consider the affidavit as showing a sufficient excuse, and directed an attachment to issue against the Alderman.

The names of the other Aldermen were tigh called. Mr. Charles O'Conor appeared as counsel for Alderman J. P. Oakley, Mr. A. J. Willard as counsel for Alderman T. J. Barr and William M. Tweed: Mr. T. Dudley Field as counsel for Aldermen T. J. Berr and William J. Peck, and Assistant Alderman S. R. Mabbatt. Edwin Bouton, Joseph Rogers, J. H. Valentine, and W. H. Bouton, Joseph Rogers, J. H. Valentine, and W. H. Milliam J. W. Brown, T. O'Brien, John F. Rodman, Patrick Breaden, C. H. Ring, H. M. Wells and W. H. Wright.

James W. Bard and Assistant Alderman Aldermen James W. Bard and Hash by counsel.

Aldermen Richard T. Compton and Brisley appeared in

person.

Mr. Willard desired to argue the question as to whether
this court has jurisdiction to restrain a public officer
in the performance of his duties, or to confine such an Judge Duer—That question has been fully argued be fore this Court, and it has decided that it has jurisdic

fore this Court, and it has decided that it has Jurisdiction.

Mr. Sandford—We desire to file in each of these cases affidavits of the parties of a like character with that of Alderman Moore, and to smable us to prepare these affidavits, we wish these cases adjourned over.

Mr. Gerard—We have no objection to your putting in the affidavits, and we will consider them in as of to-day. That need not prevent the issuing the attachments.

Judge Duer—All bross cases where the parties desire to put in affidavits, will stand over until te-morrow merning at ten o'clock, at which time attachments will issue, returnable on Wednesday morning, when interrogatories will be filed, answers to them put in by Thursday, so that the whole of the cases will come up to be finally dispessed of at the general term, on Saturday next.

Mr. Hilton—Some of these Aldermen appear in person; will now call them.

Alderman Richard T. Compton—I have not employed ny lawyer, and don't know that I need any. I veited for e resolution in the Board, because I thought I ought I didn't suppose I was disobeying any order of the

Court.

Judge Duer—If that is all, then, Mr. Hilton, you will take an order for attachment against Mr. Compton.

Alderman Wesley Smith—Please your honor, I have no lawyer. I voted for the resolution, not out of any disrespect to the Court, but because I thought I ought to, and because I was advised by counsel that I had a right to do so.

do so. alderman Compton—I acted under the advice of counsel too.
Judge Duer—You may also, Mr. Hilton, take an order
for attachment against Mr. Smith. Each will be bailable
in \$500, and returnable on Wednesday.
Orders for attachment were then entered against Aldermen Moore, Compton, and Wesley Smith; and writs for
their arrest were subsequently placed in the hands of the
Sheriff.

Superior Court-Part Second Before Hon. Judge Emmet.
Frn. 21.—Henry P. Wolfe vs. The Hudson River Raiload Company.—This was an action for damages done the

road Company.—This was an action for damages done the horse and cart of the plaintiff, by carelessly running against them in West street, between Jane and Horatio streets, on the 19th of July last, whereby the cart was broken and the horse seriously injured. Damages were laid at 8300. Scaled verdict. Superior Court-Part First.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Isaac Sternbery 12. John Halston.—This was an action for injury done the plaintiff a child, a little girl, about five years eld, by running over it on the 2d June, at the corner of Crosby and Spring streets. Verdict for plaintiff, \$25.

Court Calendar-This Day

SUPPRIOR COURT—General Term.—Broadway Railroad innse still on.

63, 165, 169, 167, 169 to 173.

63, 165, 169, 167, 169 to 173.

Piras.—Part First.—Nes. 477, 501, 502, 503, 514, 371, 509.

509, 507 to 514, 571, 509. 5 UPFRIDE GOIRE—Two branches.—Nos. 3, 261, 421, 465, 512, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 531, 532, 537, 558, 559, 549, 542, 250, 132, 122, 309, 303, 425, 73, 355, 36, 515, 413, 466, 541, 489, 490, 568, 18, 572, 561, 431, 542, 543, 130, 131, 52,

The Alleged Perjury in the Forrest Diver

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before the Recorder and Ald. Wesley, Smith and Bard.

SIXTH DAY. FEBRUARY 21.—The trial of Wm. H. Doty was proceeded

with this morning, the Court being as much crowded as

from the commencement.

The first witness called was Dr. Quackenboss. The folwing testimony was given by him:-Henry F. Quackenboss sworn—Was a practising physician; had been so since 1839; knew Miss Josephine Clifton in the years 1843 and 1844; she was confined to her bed

cian; had been so since 1839; knew Miss Josephine Clifton in the years 1843 and 1844; she was confined to her bed during the whole of the month of June and part of July, 1844; her disease was gout; he lost sight of her at the latter part of July, she was so much better; he did not know whether she could go out or not; was always her attending physician; during his absence in Europe, she had another physician; witness left for Europe in October, 1841, and returned 4th July, 1843; Miss Clifton was first taken sick on 26th April, 1844, with the gout; was sick all the balance of the month of April; all May, June, part of July, part of August, September, and October. Q. Was she out of town during the year 1844 to your knowledge? (Objected to and withdrawn.) Q. Was she, to your knowledge, out of town in 1844, during the months of June and July? A. Not to my knowledge. Cross-examined by Mr. Clark-Did not speak entirely from recollection, but from recollection and a book account he bad; was examined as a witness on the trial between Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, and stated that she was sick during nearly the whole of the time from the 26th April to the early part of November. Q. Did you not then swear that she was sick the whole time from 26th April to the 16th September, 1844? A. I am of opinion I did make such a statement. Q. Are you not certain? A. I am. Q. Was not an inquiry made of you on that trial, as to a certain account book from which you had refreshed your memory. A. Yes.

Q. What did you say with respect to it? A. That it had been stolen. Q. From what place did you say it had been stolen? A. From the seat in my carriage. Q. Where did you locate the carriage at the time of the theft? A. In a side street, off Broadway. Witness continued: he further said he kept his own books; nobody else wrote in them but himself; he did not recollect saying anything else; thought he did make a contrast between the care and attention with which his books were kept and those of any merchant or banker in this city? Q. You have made a d

dene so.

Mr. Clark pointed out that the fact appeared on his evidence: at the same time, he imputed no want of integrity. Question ruled out; exception taken.

Q. Did you say anything in relation to entries in that book of daily visits to Miss Clifton from April to September? A. Yes. Q. Did you not say there was an entry of a visit to Miss Clifton on the 10th September, and daily entries of visits from that time back to 26th April? A. I have no recollection, sir, of having made such a statement. Q. Will you swear you did not. A. Yes sir.

Witness continued—He had found that book one fortinght after the trial, on his office table; he had no idea how it came there; he had it when attending at the City Hall on the divorce trial but once; that was on the first day he expected to be called as a witness; did'nt know what day that was; that was the occasion upon which the book was stolen; had not been subpensed or notified to preduce that book, he exposed it to Mr. Knox (son of Rev. Dr. Knox), to a gentleman in his office, to Mr. Van Buren, and to no one cles, anterior to its being taken; did not avertise for it, but the loss of the book was reported in the report of the trial; had his suspicions as to the source from which the book was returned; thought they were sufficient to justify him in making a statement; he thought the hand that took it restored it; he did not know whose that was. Q. In case you stated on the divorce trial that there was an entry in your book of a charge for daily visits from 26th April to 10th September, was such statement correct? [Objected to by the Attorney General as being quite hypothetical. Objection sustained and exception taken ] Witness continued:—In 1844 his father resided 25 miles up he North river; did not visit him that year; thought he had taken no more interest in the connovary between Mr. Forrest and his wife than every honest man in the committy should take; had rendered no services beyond those of a witness sick with gout in the stomach; she was very dangerously ill in June

restored; was not certain when he made the affidavit, and did not know whether it was before or after the rendition of the verdiet in the divorce suit; the book was now at Florence's Hotel, locked up; the key is in Mr Lovejoy's possession; was afraci t might be taken from his office; he had a particular reason for taking it to Lovejoy's: he thought it would be more convenient if it were wanted in the Court; his office was up town, in Broadway; he gave it to one of the boys to lock it up; he did not know his name; he meant one of the waiters; he told him to lock it up, and waited till he did so; told him to lock it up in one of the rooms. Q. Which room?

he told him to lock it up, and waited till he did so; told him to lock it up in one of the rooms. Q. Which room?

A. Mr. Forrets's.

Witness continued—Had taken it there the day it was restored, and had never seen it since; had been in Mr. Forrest's room nearly every day since; he had not the book with him to-day; his cash accounts were kept with the same regularity as the others; had no cash account of receipts from Miss Clifton, because she had never paid him a dollar (laughter); a lady, who called herself her mother, paid bis bill for the visit to Baltimore; Mr. Place did not pay his own bill either; in explanation witness wished to say that Miss Clifton gave him a diamond ring in part payment, and as a memento of her feelings towards him for his kindness and attention; Mr. Place had borrowed this ring, and converted it into a pin, which he wore away with him; that pin the xitness had not seen had, and, therefore, said he, I can say with truth, that I have neve; received anything for my services.

Mr. Clark—I should think you could. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you ever see this Susan at Philadelphia? (A pause.) I mean "Blazes." Objected to by Mr. Chatfield, upon which a long argument ensued as to the rights of cross-axamination, in which Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Whiting, each, took part.

The Court ultimately sustained the objection, and defendant's counsel took exception.

The following questions were then put, to which objections were taken and sustained, defendant's counsel excepting in each case:

When did you see her at Philadelphia?

excepting in each case:— which defendant's counsel excepting in each case:— When did you see her at Philadelphia? Had you any conversation with her in relation to this trial? ial? Did she at any time speak to you in relation to her

Did she at any time speak to you in relation to ner testimony in this case?

Q. Did you go for her to Philadelphia for the of procuring her attendance here as a witness?
This question was objected to, and Mr. Clark claimed, (if the witness answered it,) the right to go fully into the Mr. Chatfield would not admit that.

matter.

Mr. Chatfield would not admit that.

Mr. Chathelfeld would not admit that.

Mr. Chathelfeld would not admit that.

Mr. Chark—Then I withdraw my question, as a full inquiry will not be permitted. (Loud laughter.)

The Court thereupon peremptorily erdered that greater decorum be observed.

Mr. Clark—If the Court is disposed to preserve its own dignity, it will order this mob out into the hall.

The witness wished to give an explanation, and went into a very long one, the purport of which appeared to be that, when on the trial of the divorce case he said Miss Clifton was confined to her bed from the 26th April to the 10th September, he meant emphatically that she was able to go down to the parlor on some days. She was subject to sudden attacks, a minute and detailed description of which he was proceeding with, when the defendant's counsel objected—they were not explanations, and the Attorney General desisted from qestioning him further.

John Meekin, chemist, sworn—Produced his book of filed prescriptions, and identified several as being pre-scribed by the last witness for Miss Clifton, during the months of June and July, 1844, up to the 10th of the latter.

latter.

Cross-examined—His book went to 30th August only, but he saw no other for her. The one for the 10th July was a simple anedyne, he should suppose; the others were principally colchicum and medicines used in gout.

The case for the prosecution rested here
The Court adjourned at the usual hour till this (Tuesday) morning.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, with her husband, Dr. Stowe, and some other members of their family, proceed direct to Scotland by the steamship Glasgow, which sails from New York on the 28th of March.

Among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan were Lieutenant-Governor Sandford E. Church, General Duff Green, Washington. Kellinger's Family Liniment is as certain to

cure as it is used all aches, pains and weakness, with either sex. Fold in large bottles at \$1 each, and \$9 per dozen. His Horse Liniment cures the heaves, sores, cuts, brubes, and hord swellings, and work the horse daily. Pepots, 236 Pearl street, 476 Broadway, and at every druggists in the United States.

Dr. Wheeler, Ocullst, 28 Barelay street, deover his attention to diseases of the eye. Chroni flammation of the eyelids, however long standing, pletely cured, and films and spees removed without giral operation. Office hours, 8 A M and 2 P. M. Pr artificial eyes in crted, to look equal to the natural or